

## THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN.

#### A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

In conformity with law, I, William D. Hoard, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do designate

Wednesday, April 30th Next,

as Arbor Day, and recommend that all public schools and colleges of the state observe the same by suitable exercises, "having for their object the imparting of knowledge of horticulture, in the department known as arboriculture, and the adornment of schools and public grounds."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the state of Wisconsin to be hereunto affixed. Done at the capital, in the city of Madison, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1890.

WILLIAM D. HOARD.  
By the Governor:  
ERNEST G. TYLER, Secretary of State.

### THE DIFFERENCE IN TEN YEARS.

When all the free trade papers are attempting to create a prejudice among farmers against the protective policy of the republican party, is well for not only the farmers themselves, but the public generally to note what wonderful things home protection has done for the agricultural class even in the past ten years.

The Iowa Messenger has done some painstaking work in gathering facts bearing upon the prices of 1888 and 1890 of articles in which farmers are especially interested. The Messenger has not figured on New York or Liverpool prices, but on the prices paid as asked at Fort Dodge, which is the market town for a large agricultural community. The figures which have been thus gathered are reproduced in the Gazette in the briefest form possible consistent with intelligence. During the campaign of 1888 another Iowa paper contrasted the prices asked for farm implements in the little town of Anamosa and by the great manufacturers of England, and proved, no free trader having dared to offer figures in opposition, that the prices of farm implements in Iowa were far below English rates. The inquiry of the Fort Dodge Messenger, is, however, the most exhaustive that has been made, and, lengthy as it is, merits a careful perusal by all, and especially by farmers and wage earners.

The self-binding reaper which sold for \$315 in 1880 is sold for \$130 in 1890. The reaper which cost \$235 in 1880 is worth but \$13 in 1890. Pumps which were worth \$15 in 1880 sell at \$6 in 1890. Like reductions are notable in nearly all things used in agriculture work. Barb wire which cost 10 cents per pound in 1880 sells for 4 cents to day. Window glass, of the duty on which free traders complain so fiercely, is cheaper by 25 per cent than it was ten years ago. Coal is half its old price. The "tin cup," of the duty on which the free traders complain, is now worth 5 cents, against 10 cents in 1880. Chains which used to sell for 22 cents per pound now sell for 12, and even zinc, about "the trust" on which we hear so much, sells at 10 cents per pound, against 15 cents in 1880.

Coming to matters which interest city folks as well as country folks, the Messenger finds that the same grade of sugar which the Fort Dodge merchant sold for 12½ cents per pound in 1880 is now offered at 7 cents; that white solid at 10 now costs a fraction less than 6. Kerosene was worth 25 cents a gallon in 1880, and is worth 13 in 1890. Salt sold for \$2.25 per barrel then and sells for \$1.25 now. Flour was worth \$4.50 per hundred pounds then and is worth \$2.50 now.

In addition to these reductions, it may be said that sugar is one-third lower in price than it was ten years ago; that tea and coffee are much cheaper; that all kinds of clothing, including boots and shoes, are nearly one-third cheaper; and that that very useful article, the democratic free traders have talked so much about—the woolen market—is more than one-third cheaper now than in 1880. These facts are always interesting and profitable when the free traders make a savage onslaught on the "robber tariff."

### DRUNKENNESS AND POVERTY.

There is no statement more frequent or more erroneous than that poverty is the cause of drunkenness in most cases. As a matter of fact, the case where poverty has caused drunkenness in this country is the exception. Those who make the statement get the cart before the horse. It is drunkenness that leads to poverty in the vast majority of cases, and hopeless, ruinous poverty at that. A man may be poor but not shiftless or lazy, but let him take to drinking and he will lose all self-respect, sense of manhood, or desire to work and become a lazy, shiftless vagabond and plunge himself and family into a hopeless condition of poverty and wretchedness. Those who are shiftless or in moderate means reduce themselves to poverty by drink. Those who are poor only make themselves poorer and end in hopeless misery.—Exchange.

The statement that very much of the drunkenness and misery of the present time are the result of poverty—a consequence of oppression and low wages—comes from the walking delegate and the labor agitator. It may be noted as a fact that not one case in ten does poverty lead to drunkenness. It is true that more poor men drink than men in prosperous circumstances, but a very large number of such drinkers are poor because the saloons, instead of the homes, get too great a share of the earnings of the workmen in the large cities. It has been computed by worthy authority that of the sixteen or eighteen millions of dollars a year spent in Chicago for drink, the poorer class of people spend something like twelve millions of the amount.

The observations made by intelligent people will condemn the statement made by the labor agitators in respect to the cause of drunkenness. There is nothing that is so sure of pro-

## A COLUMN OF CRIMES.

A Mob of Angry Men Clamoring for the Life of a Murderer in North Dakota.

### THE MEMORABLE IOWA HORROR TO BE CLEARED UP.

Startling Developments Concerning the Noted Rainsbarger Brothers—Other Criminal Matters.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, April 17.—The first tangible disclosures against Marx and Rice, now in jail at Eldora for the murder of Henry Johns, developed yesterday. Detective Burke, who arrested the pair in California, in an interview told a thrilling narrative of alleged conspiracy and crime, which, if proven, will cause a complete reversal of the sentiment against the Rainsbarger brothers and make it hot for their enemies. Burke declares that the Rainsbarger brothers had their origin in a feud which sprang up many years ago between Henry Johns and A. A. Noyes, then and now a banker and large stock dealer at Steamboat Rock.

The breach widened and became bitter and relentless. Johns and the Rainsbarger families were arrayed on one side and Noyes and many of his influential friends on the other. After the murder of Enoch Johnson, for which Noyes and Frank Rainsbarger are now serving life sentences, it was sententialed that Henry Johns, their brother-in-law, who had large means and unimpeachable character, could give evidence against their trial that would tend toward their acquittal.

Therefore, it is alleged, Noyes and other ringleaders of the vigilance committee, numbering hundreds, resolved to force silence upon Johns, and hired Marx and Rice to do the job which they did and at once left for California. Burke has shadowed them a long time and has accumulated a mass of testimony against them and many other Hardin county citizens that, he says, is indisputable. Warrants are out for the arrest of Noyes and a dozen other prominent citizens for the murder of Johns, and the excitement is becoming intense. The trial begins April 20.

### CHARGED WITH A GRAVE CRIME.

E. L. Tracey Arrested for Murder in Chicago Last November.

WINNEBAGO, Nev., April 17.—A young man named E. L. Tracey has been arrested here for a murder committed in Chicago last November. He was arrested on a ranch of his uncle in Ruby valley and came here nine days ago to work on the railroad.

Tracey is a railroad brakeman, 28 years old. Nov. 24 he went into the saloon and disreputable house of Charles Matthews, No. 555 South Clark street, Chicago, and asked to see his wife, who was an inmate of the place. After a brief talk with her they commenced quarreling, and outsiders interfering. Tracey shot a man named Charles Wagner in the head, who died two weeks afterward from the wound.

### PROSPECTS FOR A LYNCHING.

A Mob of Angry Men Clamoring for the Life of a Murderer.

RICHARDTOWN, N. D., April 17.—At noon yesterday at the country residence of O. P. Ziner, Albert Ziner entered the house of his brother and insulted the latter's wife, whereupon O. P. Ziner seized a double barreled fowling piece and literally blew his brother's head off. Albert died almost instantly, and the brother was thrown into jail. A great crowd gathered at the jail at nightfall, and it is feared the murderer will be lynched before the dawn of another day. The sheriff is powerless to withstand the mob and has no opportunity to spirit his prisoner away to a place of safety.

### Has Three Wives, but Lives Alone.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 17.—William Delap, this city, was arrested at Ottumwa on the charge of having three wives and is now in jail here. Several years ago he was divorced from his first wife and married Mrs. Whitaker. Of Waterloo. Deserting her after three years, he married a third wife, whom he also deserted at Grinnell a few weeks ago, and returning to Burlington he joined his first wife and the two fled to Ottumwa.

### Registered Mail Pouch Plundered.

SANTA FE, Colo., April 17.—Some time between 7 and 8:15 a. m. yesterday a through registered mail pouch on a Santa Fe train was cut open and the valuable mail contents extracted. There is as yet no clue to the thief, neither do the postal authorities know the money value of the contents of the bag, but it is believed to be quite large.

### Looking for Opium Smugglers.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 17.—A detective, employed by the Dominion government, has been specially engaged here looking into the opium smuggling business. This is the main point from which the drug, which is sent overland from Victoria, finds its way across into the United States.

### Outrage by Mexicans in Texas.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., April 17.—The corner stone of the magnificent new Federal building in Piedras Negras was last night dislodged from its bed, and its contents, consisting of coins, plan and relics of many kinds, were stolen. The outrage was the work of Mexicans.

### Attempt to Wreck a Train.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, April 17.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a Lake Shore train at Andover by placing jumps on the tracks. The engine jumped the tracks but was not derailed. This is the third attempt made near the same point in a few weeks.

### A Bookkeeper Goes Wrong.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—John K. Owens, cashier and bookkeeper of the wholesale hardware firm of Gibbs & Co., this city, has disappeared, and it is stated that there has been found a shortage in his accounts of \$10,000 or over.

### A Man Burned to Death.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 17.—The dwelling house of Emil Stays in Monawa, this county, burned Sunday night. The owner perished in the flames. He leaves a wife and three children.

### A St. Louis Man Decorated.

LONDON, April 17.—Emperor William has conferred the first-class decoration of the Royal Order of the Crown upon Charles Gibson, an attorney of St. Louis, Mo.

### Take Care of Your Eyes.

Dr. B. MINCEY, the eminent oculist of Detroit, Mich., will visit every town in the country during the winter. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the post office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examining or visiting patients at their homes.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SLAYER.

Queer Story of a Mysterious Passenger Told by a Quebec Auctioneer.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Thomas Casey, a Quebec auctioneer, was in Detroit yesterday and told the following story: In June, 1865, the schooner Emma was loaded with oil at Montreal for Nassau. Among her cargo were seven large trunks consigned to "J. W. R., Nassau, to be called for." The schooner was caught in a storm and wrecked. She was picked up by some Quebec sailors and the wreckage was taken into the Court of Admiralty, where it was ordered sold. Mr. Casey was the auctioneer.

When the seven trunks were brought to him he opened them and found them filled with theatrical wardrobes of all descriptions, jeweled daggers, rich velvet suits, manuscripts of plays, and a number of one little essentials for producing Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Casey sold the goods by the order of the court, realizing something like \$300. The money remained in the hands of the court, and no steps were taken to find the owner, who was at that time supposed to have been lost in the schooner.

Mr. Casey investigated the case after part of the goods had been sold, but was unable to find any trace of the missing owner. He did not know the Booths, and, aside from the fact that the costumes all bore the initials "J. W. R." the name of John Wilkes Booth. Part of the goods he kept as there was no sale for them. He has now learned enough of J. Wilkes Booth and his action in 1865 to assure himself that the seven trunks found on the wrecked schooner were none other than those of Edwin Booth's brother.

From the marks on the trunks it is evident that J. Wilkes Booth hoped to escape from the United States to Nassau, there to claim his trunks, as if necessary or possible, to resume his profession. One of the queer features of the story is that it should come out within two days of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which J. Wilkes Booth fired the fatal shot in the box at Ford's opera house in Washington. Mr. Casey called on Edwin Booth the other day, and he left a letter reciting the story.

### COWHIDED BY A WOMAN.

Mary Lagrange Uses a Whip on the Janitor of a Philadelphia School.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—The Mount Vernon public school house yesterday afternoon the scene of an exciting incident brought about by Mary Lagrange, cowhiding Janitor Reardon. The woman, who is a widow, John had been the cause of the trouble. Yesterday morning the child appeared at the school earlier than usual. Instead of remaining in the yard with the other boys he quickly entered the building and went to a corner in his room. John had offended his mother before leaving home, and he knew that she was on the watch.

About an hour later Mrs. Lagrange appeared at the school with a heavy strap and demanded that her boy be sent out. She was violently angry, and the teachers refused to turn over the lad to her. The woman became very abusive, Janitor Reardon was called, and he tried to persuade her to go out, but she became furious. Reardon was compelled to eject the woman. For a while she stood in front of the building, howling vengeance and shaking her fist in a threatening manner. In the afternoon while Reardon was directing the transfer of coal to the basement Mrs. Lagrange again appeared on the scene. As soon as she reached the side of the janitor she drew a cowhide from beneath her coat and gave him a couple of sharp cuts before he could act on the defensive. After considerable difficulty, during which the whip was applied vigorously, he succeeded in grasping her by the arm. She was given in charge of a policeman and lodged in the Second district police station. To-day she was held in \$500 bail, but as it is thought she will make an examination of her mental condition will be made by a police surgeon.

### MAY USE THE PRESS.

Capitoli Says the Government is Considering Its Newspaper Policy.

BERLIN, April 17.—In the Landtag Chancellor Caprivi declared that when the recent changes were made in the ministry the government had seriously considered the matter of its use of the press. Since that time not a word from the chancellery had appeared in the newspapers. Regarding the foreign press, he said, the government would reserve itself the faculty of retaining newspapers to influence public opinion abroad, but limitations would be observed. In commenting on the speech made at the opening of the Prussian Diet by Chancellor Caprivi, the Vossische Zeitung says that notwithstanding the Chancellor's protest that the beginning of a new era is not to be expected, the elimination of the faculty of retaining newspapers upon which Caprivi has entered appears to be the beginning of a new era.

### THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

After a series of tests at our Elmhurst factory, extending over a period of several months, we have decided to use the WILLAMANTIC SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, believing it to be the best thread now in the market, and strongly recommend it to all agents, purchasers and users of the Singer Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

## SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

—AT—  
The New Chicago Store

LACE CURTAINS in White and Cream at 75c, \$1 00 and \$1 25 a pair; worth 40 per cent. more than the selling price.  
50 NEW PATTERNS in Genuine Imported French Satets at 25c a yd actual value 38 cents.  
NEW TABLE LINENS in Cream, White and Turkey Red, at prices less than it costs to manufacture the goods.  
200 LARGE HUCK TOWELS at 9c each.  
BIG BARGAINS IN FLOWERS. Call and see this line and we will save you 50 per cent.  
180 LINEN SHADES with Dado, patent springs, at 50c each; worth 75c.  
LADIES FAST BLACK ribbed Vests at 36c.

100 KID GLOVES, 1000 PAIRS 68c.

Having had a large demand for these Gloves the past two weeks we have concluded to continue our sale.

FOR NEW SPRING STYLES IN

CLOTHING

Visit our establishment. New Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

100 pairs of Gent's English Chev-

iot Pants at \$3 per pair; worth \$5.

This is the best value for the money ever shown in Janesville.

New Hats, Trunks and Valises.

500 pairs Silk Web Suspenders,

every pair worth 75c, we will sell them this week at 25c a pair.

CHICAGO STORE.

M. L. ADLER, Manager.

WILLAMANTIC SPOOL COTTON.

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

34 Union Square, New York City, Aug. 31st, 1889.

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FADS!

Dunlap Block

Dix Block

Bulwer Block

English Block

Evening Sun Block

Axtell Block

And a Host of other Soft.

In rich and not gaudy colors.

At the Correct Place.

KNEFF & ALLEN.

NEW STYLES!

Arriving Every Day.

LATEST - STYLES

AND

OUR PRICES

ARE RIGHT.

If you never have before, give us a call.

WHEN YOU BUY THIS FLOUR

YOU GET

The Best in the World

FORD & CROSSETT,

JANESVILLE, WIS.

THE SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, and is the basis of the Great Universities at the Sorbonne, Paris, and most of the best of the world.

Ammonia, 1 lb. or Alum. Sold only in cans.

NEW YORK.

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WHEN



**April Number**

# Ladies Home Journal

**A Bright, Fresh Number**

With Beautiful Illustrations and a Wealth of Cheerful Stories, Helpful Articles and Bright Poems.

**Life in a Church Choir.**  
How to Act Before the Camera.  
An Evil of American Girls.  
Mr. Beecher's Love of Gems.  
A Man's Idea of a Good Wife.  
How to Move Easily.

By such Favorite Writers as

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, THE DUCHESS,  
MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY, MAUD HOWE,  
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, MARY J. HOLMES,  
MARGARET E. SANGSTER, EBEN E. REXFORD,  
KATE TANNATT WOODS.

## TALK WITH MOTHERS

By Eminent Physicians and Specialists of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

As an experiment, and to introduce into your family, it is offered on trial from now to July 1st, 1890, on receipt of only 25 cents.

ON THE NEWS STANDS 10 CTS. A COPY.

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## CLEMENT WILLIAMS & CO.,

137 and 139 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee.

Plain and Artistic Furniture in all the Newest Styles and at the Very Lowest Prices.

**25 YEARS DEVOTED TO THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES**

This extensive experience with thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves, Brain or suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youtful Indiscretions, Cancers, Old Sores, Tumors, Etc., any Chronic Ailment, are invited to call and examine my record of cures. I have but very little headache now, and have had no colds or fever for some time; nor a sinking or a dizzy spell, and the bad feeling in my heart is nothing like what it has been for the last two years.

Yours very respectfully,  
T. R. BALDWIN.

**Examinations Free.**  
DR. F. B. BREWER, 188 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.  
Will be at White Water, Wisconsin, Board House, on Wednesday, the 15th of April, and at Janesville, Park House, on Thursday the 17th of April.

**ADVERTISERS READ THIS,**

and after you have read it, think it over. Anything that concerns your business is of interest to you. We do not ask you to advertise in our paper, nor in any other papers; we only state the fact that success in advertising depends like any other success in knowing how to do it. Experience is a mighty good thing, but then, you are not to try the 16,000 and odd papers published in this country, for if you do you will sack your safe before you know the a. b. c. of the science of advertising, for science it is, the advertising on a large or small scale. It is more economic, more profitable, and a great deal wiser to ascertain yourself which paper or set of papers will bring the best result for the same amount of money. The PRINTERS' INK is the paper in which you will learn the long and short of the story. It has no interest in having your 'ad.' in one paper rather than another. It is independent, well informed and truthful. If you advertise at all, whether for one dollar, or for one thousand, or for one million of dollars a year, you will miss your road if, not knowing it you do not inquire of the advertiser's guide, and thinking you know it, you take a sinuous pathway and get at the goal at the eve of death. We will send the PRINTERS' INK and the "Daily Gazette," to any advertiser who will provide himself to each, for one year, for the price of one: that is for six dollars. Address:

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

**MEN WANTED TO EXAMINE MEDICAL RECORDS.** Permanent positions guaranteed. Salary and Expenses Paid. Full advantages to beginners. Stock complete, with full medical equipment. Write to J. B. BROTHERS, Milwaukee, Wis. (This house is reliable.)

## NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE.

## THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Sugar Placed on the Free List and a Bounty to Be Paid for the Home Product—Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The tariff bill has been finally completed and was reported to the house at 2 o'clock. It is understood the bill, as finally agreed upon, removes all tariff on hides and sugar and gives a bounty of 2 cents per pound to sugar produced in the United States.

It is understood that the sugar men have little confidence in the continuity of the bounty, and they therefore protested against the change.

The duty on sugars, above and including sixteen Dutch standard, is said, is fixed at two-fifths of a cent per pound; grades below that are to be admitted free. This satisfies neither the sugar-cane nor beet-sugar producing States.

The bill was accompanied by a report setting forth the reasons of the majority for the provisions of the bill. The report begins with a statement of the financial situation and estimates that the surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will be \$92,000,000, and deducting the sum required to pay the interest on the sinking fund, the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be \$43,678,883. The estimated surplus of the next fiscal year will be \$13,569,522, which, with the surplus of the present year, will amount to \$57,248,405, which will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contemplated by the bill reported—\$90,938,936—and probably more, from customs, and, from a statement of the total revenue, or a total of \$12,234,414.

The minority submitted an extended report in opposition to the bill, signed by all the Democratic members. In this report they express the opinion that the increase of the tobacco duty will be \$16,305,925, and that other items will show an increase of \$8,000,000. Adding these amounts to the \$10,055,125 shown by the committee, the total increase added to the duties on articles remaining on the dutiable list, shows a total increase of duties on articles still dutiable outside of the sugar schedule of about \$24,360,950, and they are satisfied it is more than that. They say:

"We do not mean to assert that the bill actually increases the customs revenue \$24,360,950 over what it is under existing law, but that it proposes to increase the revenue by that amount on the articles it leaves upon the dutiable list except sugar and molasses that sum in excess of the amount collected on the same schedules last year. It places upon the free list articles which yielded a revenue of \$6,039,969 during the last fiscal year, and it makes a reduction of \$54,921,110 on sugar and molasses, and the two sums, amounting to \$69,960,079, being deducted from the \$94,000,000, leaves a net increase of more than \$24,000,000 in tariff taxation under this bill."

In conclusion the report says:

"While we would gladly co-operate with the majority in the passage of any measure which would relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, promote the prosperity of our various industries, and secure ample wages and steady employment to the laborers engaged in them, we feel constrained to make an earnest protest against this bill, because, in our opinion, it will not accomplish any of these desirable results."

**SANDERS AND POWER SEATED.**

**End of the Montana Election Contest in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the Senate Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would address the Senate next Tuesday on his constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the people.

On motion of Mr. Callom, Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at some accessible point between the mouth of the Illinois and the mouth of the Missouri river, was taken from the calendar and passed.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the House bill granting to the Palouse & Spokane railway a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian reservation in Idaho was taken from the calendar and passed (with one verbal amendment).

The Montana election case was again taken up, and (as Mr. Daniel McCallister) the floor to continue his speech of yesterday) Mr. Gibson addressed the Senate in favor of the Democratic side of the question.

The vote was taken on the resolutions declaring Clark and McGinnis not entitled to seats, and the resolution was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 19.—Messrs. Harbour, George, Kenna and Walhall voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

Mr. Butler offered as a substitute for the two resolutions declaring Sanders and Power entitled to seats the following:

"Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that there has been no choice of United States Senators from the State of Montana."

The substitute was rejected by a party vote—yeas, 23; nays, 31.

The resolutions declaring Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power "entitled upon the merits of the case" to seats in the Senate from the State of Montana were agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas, 32; nays, 26.

Messrs. Sanders and Power were immediately, with some demonstrations of applause from the galleries, escorted to the clerk's desk by Senators Hoar and Washburn, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Chinese enumeration bill was discussed by several Senators, and was finally laid on the table by a vote of 51 to 2.

Other bills passed were: The House bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Galesburg, Ill., and \$200,000 for a public building at Ashland, Wis.; the House bill to amend an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Trail creek in Michigan; and Ind.; the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 each for public buildings at Grand Haven, Mich., Newbury, N. Y., and Norfolk, Neb.; the House bill to amend the judicial district of North Dakota, with amendments.

**The House.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Baker, of New York, from the committee on commerce, reported back adversely the resolution directing that committee to investigate the life saving system. Laid on the table.

The tariff bill was reported to the House and referred to the committee of the whole.

**THEY DINED THE PRESIDENT.**

Banquet Given by the Delegates to the Pan-American Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The dinner given last night in honor of the President of the United States by the delegates of the Latin-American conference was undoubtedly the handsomest and in respect to the distinguished character of the guests one of the most notable ever given in Washington. The great new banquet hall of the Arlington hotel was lavishly decorated. Besides the guest of honor, the President, there were present the vice-President and all the members of the cabinet except Secretary Tracy, the chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

There was also a notable number of the principal nations of the world. Among the guests were Gen. Schofield, a large representation from the foreign relations committee of the Senate and foreign affairs committee of the House, and many other prominent men of Congress. At last night's dinner Mr. Z. Garza, the delegate from Peru, gave

and in a brief but happy speech proposed the toast: "The President of the United States."

The President responded briefly. He said he had watched with profound interest the progress of the conference, and he believed it would result in enduring peace and good will among the American nations. He assured the delegates that to their sister republics the American people were absolutely and unselfishly friendly. "We do not covet your territory," he said, "nor your prosperity, but we do covet your respect and your friendship." Both speeches were received to the fullest extent of applause. The President and the Chief Justice left the room at 10 o'clock.

**WINDMILL AND THE SURPLUS.**

The Secretary Writing a Letter on His Last Pending Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Windmill, in a letter to Senator Plumb, outlines the financial policy of the government in the purchase of bonds:

"The operations of this department have been conducted with a view to controlling the finances of the country, but in pursuance of a fixed policy to produce the least possible disturbance of the natural current of events. The purpose of the department is to pay out for bonds all the available surplus as rapidly as possible.

"In pursuance of this policy, and with a view to keep the money in circulation, the department has purchased purchases of bonds were so freely made that on January 29th the available balance of public funds had been reduced to less than \$20,000,000, and this entire amount as well as further sums amounting to about \$18,000,000, were on deposit at National Banks. From this it will be seen that the entire surplus and \$18,000,000 in addition were in circulation.

"On the sixth of March, when purchases of 4 per cent bonds were temporarily suspended, and the government purchases for a time confined to 4½ per cent bonds. On the sixth of March, when purchases of 4 per cent bonds were resumed, the available surplus had reached about \$29,000,000, the whole of which was on deposit in National Banks. The amount now on deposit in National Banks is about \$30,000,000 more than the entire available surplus.

**CHARGES AGAINST MC CALLA.**

The Secretary of the Navy Makes Public the Accusations.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The charges preferred against Commander McCalla by the Secretary of the Navy were made public this morning. The first charge is that the commander of the ship Albatross, while the latter was in iron kneeling on the deck. He is also charged with violating the articles governing the navy in the punishment of a sailor by putting him in irons, manhandling him together, giving extra work, in one instance for four days, and causing them to toe-scan for several hours each night of that time, and to be lashed to the Jacobs' ladders and other punishments.

The specifications detail each case and charge he did not enter these punishments in the ship's logs or cause articles governing the navy to be read to the crew. The charges close by charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

**Colored Men Celebrate.**

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The colored citizens of Washington celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia by a parade through the streets of the city. Nearly a hundred colored military organizations and clubs of Washington, Baltimore, and Alexandria were in line and were reviewed in passing by Mr. House by President Harrison. There was speechmaking at Lincoln Park in the afternoon and a banquet at Washington hall at 8 o'clock. The parade was preceded by the Lincoln Park meeting, and short addresses were delivered by Prof. Langston, Robert P. Porter, A. M. Clark and others.

**Pleased with the New Chancellor.**

LONDON, April 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "If Chancellor von Caprivi succeeds in retaining the good impression he has produced on all parties he will be one of the most popular ministers that has ever addressed the Chamber. His speech was received with frequent applause, and he finished amid a salvo of cheers."

**A Steamer Disabled.**

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 17.—The steamer Mark Lane, Captain Penfold, from New Orleans, April 1, via Norfolk for Belfast, was towed into port this morning with her propeller broken. The vessel which brought her in was the steamer Crote, Captain James, which sailed from Philadelphia April 8, for Kallandberg.

**He Was Not Properly Dressed.**

Nice, April 17.—The Gazette says the reason of the recent refusal to admit Lord Salisbury to the Casino at Monte Carlo was because he was not properly dressed for the occasion.

**New Issue of Bonds in England.**

LONDON, April 17.—A bill treasury proposes a new issue of bonds to the amount of £1,500,000, payable in twelve months and bearing 2½ per cent interest.

**Letter from Hon. James W. Husted.**

Hon. James W. Husted, who is now serving in the army, has written the following letter to the assembly of the state of New York, writes:

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Albany, Jan. 28, 1890.

I desire once more to bear my testimony to the value of Alcock's Porous Plaster. I have used them for twenty-five years, and my connection with them has been the best external remedy that I have known. Years ago, when thrown from a carriage and seriously injured, I gave them a thorough trial. In a very short time the pain across my back disappeared, and within a week I was entirely relieved. On another occasion, when suffering from a severe cough which threatened pulmonary difficulties, which was recommended to go to Florida to relieve, I determined to try the plaster again. I applied them to my chest and between the shoulder blades, and in less than a fortnight was entirely cured. On another occasion when suffering from an attack of rheumatism in the shoulder to such an extent that I could scarcely raise my arm, I again resorted to the plaster, and within a few days the rheumatism entirely disappeared. I have them constantly by me, whether at home or abroad. My family as well as myself have found them to be a sovereign remedy, both for external and internal troubles. I have had but one kidney difficulty in my life and the applications of the plaster cured me in a week. I desire, as I said before, to bear my testimony in a public way to their efficacy, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have no other remedy of doing it than by giving you my personal experience."

Beware of imitations and do not be deceived by misrepresentations. Ask for ALCOCK'S, and be not misled by cheap imitations. Write to Alcock & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, for a full explanation and to accept a subscription.

**ALCOCK'S CORN AND BUNION SHIELDS** effect quick and certain relief.

**To Nervous Debilitated Men.**

If you will read us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dyes Electro-Voltaic Battery and its effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Bell and Appliance on a trial.

**VOLTAIC BATTERY CO., Marshall Mich.**

## STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

## THE NUMBER OF DISSATISFIED MEN INCREASING.

Police Protection Insufficient in Vienna and the Troops Are Called Out—Labor Troubles in Our Land.

VIENNA, April 17.—The strikes are multiplying here and spreading throughout the empire. The strikers have joined the masons and building operations have ceased. The painters and varnishers are also joining the movement, and the streets are thronged with idle men.

The police protection for the workers is insufficient and the men are forced to leave their work as soon as the strikers approach. The methods of the latter are not violent, but are extremely effective. Solicitation, persuasion, and intimidation are employed, and the socialist agents are working industriously among the trades which have not struck, stirring up discontent and inciting men to join the movement.

In the provinces the state of labor is getting worse. The miners in Galicia are quitting work and are going from pit to pit compelling others to do the same. Their proceedings are becoming so violent that the troops have been called out.

At Prague the bakers and tailors have struck. In the iron districts around Pilsen, Moravia, the iron-workers are out, and various trades have struck in Bohemia.

The workmen are very indignant over the efforts of the government to suppress the proposed May day demonstrations.

The latest report is that the police of this city, who have been overworked of late, intend to demand shorter hours of duty.

**OTHERS INVOLVED.**

The Chicago Carpenters' Strike Completely Stops Building Operations.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The embargo placed by the striking carpenters on building operations in Chicago continues to do its worst. One wild rumor reports that not only to all their own craft, but now embraces nearly all trades employed in architectural work.

At the close of work last evening the great majority of the brick-layers, plasterers, lathers, painters, and plumbers were laid off indefinitely. There was no more work for them to do. All lines of work had reached the stopping-place because of the strike.

Nothing was done to-day. The bosses did not even attempt to start up work. They were evidently carrying out the policy intended by President Gold to "let them rest another week or so."

At the strikers' headquarters the usual morning reports came in, and they were all of the same tenor—nothing doing. One wild rumor reports that the men that fifty non-union men were at work at California avenue and Congress street. An interviewing committee of fifty officers at once proceeded thither to find out the truth.

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## EVANGELICAL CHURCH WOES.

Resolutions Adopted by the Followers of Bishop Dubbs.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Sheffield avenue Illinois conference of the Evangelical association held three sessions yesterday but there was no session in the Wisconsin street church. Bishop Escher left during the afternoon for Canada, where he will preside over the Canada conference.

The Sheffield Avenue ministers adopted resolutions in the morning condemning the course of the Northwestern college in depositing the representative of the Illinois conference in the board of trustees of that institution. It was decided that the money collected in the last two years for this college be turned over to the college, but in the future the educational collection shall be under the control of this conference, by General a series of resolutions regarding the secession of a part of the body were adopted. The substance follows: The body regards itself as the first and only Illinois conference, created forty-three years ago by the general conference of the Evangelical association. The brethren who withdrew have placed themselves in a rebellious attitude to this conference and will be held amenable to the conference.

It is declared that the churches under the Illinois conference be closed to any preacher other than those bearing the credentials signed by the president and secretary of the conference. The conference also expressed its intention of taking legal measures to protect itself against the encroachments of any and all unlawful factions. It expressed its confidence in the loyalty of the people of the different churches within its bounds, and asked for hearty co-operation of all loyal Evangelical men and women.

A number of ministers received their appointments from the Wisconsin street conference.

**PAIN AND DREAD attend the use of most cathartic remedies. Liquids and pills are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Ointment is safe, pleasant, easily applied to the most delicate parts of the body. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief at once. Price 50c.**

The most obstinate cases of eczema are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Ointment. It is the only agreeable remedy. It is not a liquid or snuff, is easily applied to the nostrils. For cold in the head it is magical. It gives relief at once. Price 50c each.

**FURNITURE—FREE OF CHARGE!** We pack carefully and ship by express. **FREE OF CHARGE** to purchasers, on all CASH orders during our 30-day sale. **W. O. COFFEY, M. D.** 221-223 State St., Chicago, Ill.

**W. O. COFFEY, M. D.** Surgeon and Specialist. Late President of the Chicago Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., but now of Chicago.

**WILL VISIT** Jamesville, Wis., at Windsor House, March 27 to April 5, May 5th and 6th, June 2d and 3d, and return visit two days each month for one year.

Dr. Coffey has been connected with Hospitals and uses only hospital methods and remedies. He is one of the most successful surgeons in this country; he comes prepared to treat or operate on all Chronic, Medical and Surgical diseases and deformities.

**Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, etc., in all its forms cured.** We use Ointment in long troubles. Braces, Trusses, etc., fitted. Straighten Club Feet. Removes Catarrhs from Eyes, Cancers and Tumors. Eruptive skin diseases, Eczema, Moles and Warts. Chronic Female Diseases Cured.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY.** Seminal loss, excessive physical decay, general debility, indigestion, excess of indulgence, producing sleeplessness, despondency, pimples on the face, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull unit for study or business, and a host of other troubles, safely, permanently and privately cured.

**BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.** Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, complete cure, unobtainable without the aid of mercury; scrofula, erysipelas, skin blotches, skin eruptions in the head and bones, syphilis, sore throat, mouth and tongue, eczema, etc., permanently cured where others have failed.

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**SANTAL SOAP.**  
 For the *family*  
 for all *purposes.*  
**CHICAGO.**

---

**DUN COUNTY.**—Dancy  
 O'Connell and Alice  
 Henry. O'Connell, Ro a

ADDIE BROWN, LAM  
KATHERINE BARKLEY and  
ADMINISTRATOR of the estate  
deceased, defendants.  
vs. the said defendants

ordered to appear withi  
of this summons ex-  
service, and defend the  
in the court afore-  
failure to do, judg  
against you according  
complaint; of which a  
upon you.

WILDE & GOLDIN,  
Plaintiffs Attorneys,  
Little, Rock County, Wis.

SIN-CIRCUIT COURT  
all n P. Lovejoy, vs.  
ary K. Morgan, John  
Cyde Atinsell, B. A.  
H. L. McQuinn,  
Company and Char es S

that by virtue of said order of removal said land in the above entitled tract for the county of Nassau, on the 2 day of November of the above named demandant and sell at public sale before the said National Bank, in Nassau, in said Rockin County, N. C., to D. D., 1840, at 11 o'clock of that day, the following and being in and to the County of Rockin and own said described as of section twenty-six (26), north of range twelve (12), east of base line of the of the county west quarter of said section, begin on the north and east sections and four one-half links to a stone, (24) chain and several of the highway center of the highway

enter line (4) said high-  
two (2) links to the  
fractional note three (3)  
section, and thence was  
said line twenty-five (25)  
links to the place of  
twelve (12) and thir-  
ty (30) links of land, more  
or less, as may be suffi-  
cient to sat-  
isfy the interest thereon,  
as shown by said certifi-  
cate, and the cost of  
issuing said certifi-  
cate. Dated  
this 10th day of June, 1906.  
J. C. BABCOCK,  
County Clerk, Wisconsin.  
s. Janesville, Wis.

The first Tuesday of Oct. 7th, 1890, at 9 o'clock matter will be heard, commencing at Agnes Vincent, De Kal county, Ga., who must be presented for Court, at the Court House of Jansenville, in said County, on the 3d day of October, 1890.

Clerk of the Court:  
JOHN W. SALE, Judge.

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JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—STATE OF W. G. F.—  
COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY

It is given that at a regular Court to be held in and for said County, in the city of Jansenville, on the first Tuesday of October, 1890, at 9 o'clock matter will be heard, commencing at Agnes Vincent, De Kal county, Ga., who must be presented for Court, at the Court House of Jansenville, in said County, on the 3d day of October, 1890.

just be presented for al-  
at the court house, in  
e, in said county, on:  
October, A. D., 1866.

By the Court,  
JOHN W. SALE, Judge

---

MIN- CIRCUIT COURT vs  
nes Kilmer, plaintiff; va  
k Gallaher, John Gal-  
Thomas Gallaher, rehx  
Gallaher, Mar a Gallaher,  
Mary Gallaher, as admin-  
s, with the will annexed,  
Gallaher, deceased, de-  
en that by virtue of in

[illegible]

heretofore sold by one  
John May, and also except-  
or 4 square rods of land  
the east half of said north-  
west five (5), so long as  
the same shall occupy the same  
or so much thereof as may  
be said land, and the same  
title, and as may, be sold, sep-  
arately injury to the parties

D. C. 1890.  
GEORGE C. BABCOCK,  
Att. of Rock County. vs.  
E. F. FIELD,  
Deft. ditmar?

ROCK COUNTY, James  
vs. Patrick Connelly as  
will and testament of John  
McConnellingham, Thm.  
McConnellingham, wife of John  
McConnell, Rose McCarthy, at  
Katherine Clark &c, his wife  
Connelly, Kate Connelly  
rel'ds.

tion to the said defendants: summoned to appear with service of this summons. of service, and defend the on in the court aforesaid. failure to do, judgment must go according to the complaint.—L. H. FOSTER, PEASE, Jareville, Wis. Plaintiff's attorney. in the above action is the clerk of said court.

ind matches free to



VOLUME 34

THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

In conformity with law, I, William D. Hoard, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do designate

Wednesday, April 24th next,

as Arbor Day, and recommend that all public

schools and colleges of this state observe the

same by suitable exercises, having for their

object the imparting of knowledge of horticulture,

and the advancement of schools and public

grounds.

It is testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my

hand, and caused the great seal of the state of Wisconsin to be

hereunto affixed, and the date of this day of

the city of Madison, this 15th day

of March, A. D. 1890.

WILLIAM D. HOARD.

By the Governor: ROBERT C. TRIM, Secretary of State.

THE DIFFERENCE IN TEN

YEARS.

When all the free trade papers are at-

tempting to create a prejudice among

farmers against the protective policy of

the republican party, it is well for the

farmers themselves, but not the public

generally to note what wonderful things

home protection has done for the agri-

cultural class even in the past ten years.

The Iowa Messenger has done some

interesting work in gathering facts bear-

ing upon the prices of 1888 and 1890 of

articles in which farmers are especially

interested. The Messenger has not fig-

ured on New York or Liverpool prices,

but on the prices paid as asked at Fort

Dodge, which is the market town for a

large agricultural community. The

figures which have been thus gathered

are reproduced in the Gazette in the

briefest form possible consistent with

intelligence. During the campaign of

1888 another Iowa paper contrasted the

prices asked for farm implements in the

little town of Anamosa and by the great

manufacturers of England, and proved,

no free trader having dared to offer

figures in opposition, that the prices of

farm implements in Iowa were far below

English rates. The inquiry of the Fort

Dodge Messenger, however, the most

exhaustive that has been made, and,

lengthy as it is, merits a careful perusal

by all, and especially by farmers and

wage earners.

The self-lubricating reaper which sold for

\$315 in 1880 is sold for \$130 in 1890.

The reaper which cost \$35 in 1880 is

worth but \$13 in 1890. Pumps which

were worth \$15 in 1880 sell at \$6 in 1890.

Like reductions are notable in nearly all

things used in agricultural work. Bar-

wire which cost 4 cents per pound in

1880 sells for 4 cents to-day. Window

glass, of the duty on which free traders

complain so fiercely, is cheaper by 25

per cent than it was ten years ago. Cost

of beef is 11 cents. The "tin cap," of

the duty on which the disunited com-

plaints, is now worth 5 cents, against 10

cents in 1880. Oats which used to

sell for 22 cents per bushel now sell for

12, and even zinc, about "the trust" of

which we hear so much, sells at 10 cents

per pound, against 15 cents in 1880.

Coming to matters which interest city

folks as well as country folks, the Mes-

senger finds that the same grade of

sugar which the Fort Dodge merchant sold

for 12 1/2 cents per pound in 1880 is now

offered at 7 cents; that white coal is 10

now costs a fraction less than 6. Kero-

sene was worth 25 cents a gallon in 1880,

and is worth 18 in 1890. Salt sold for

\$2.25 cents per barrel then and sells for

\$1.25 now. Flour was worth \$4.50 per

hundred pounds then and is worth \$2.50

now.

In addition to these reductions, it may

be said that sugar is one-third lower

in price than it was ten years ago; that

tea and coffee are much cheaper; that

all kinds of clothing, including boots

and shoes, are nearly one-third cheaper;

and that for very useful article, the

democratic free traders have talked so

much about—the woolen market—is

more than one-third cheaper now than

in 1880. These facts are always interest-

ing and profitable when the free traders

make a savage onslaught on the "robber

tariff."

DRUNKENNESS AND POVERTY.

There is no statement more frequent or

more erroneous than that poverty is the

cause of drunkenness in most cases.

As a matter of fact, the cause of pov-

erty has ceased drunkenness in this

country is the exception. Those who

make the statement get the cart before

the horse. It is drunkenness that leads

to poverty in the vast majority of cases.

doing poverty as drunkenness especially

when indulged in by persons who can

afford to drink. The wages men

receive do not cut a very important

figure in driving men to poverty. Mr.

Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, and ex-Mayor

Howitt, of New York, both great payers

of wages, will testify that men will start

cut in the race of life in their factories,

receiving the same wages, and some of

them will rear their families well and

own their own homes, while others will

be chained down to constant poverty.

Why this difference? Those who succeed

have been temperate and industrious,

and those who have failed have been

drunkards and reckless.

You may take some illustrations of

this principle right here in Janesville.

There are some young men here now

who began a few years ago with nothing

but temperance habits, diligence and econ-

omy. They began on small wages but

always spent less than their earnings.

These young men now own their own

homes and are fine examples of what in-

dustry and sobriety will do for one who

tries to make a man of himself. On the

other hand there are some who had the

same chance to succeed, who received

fair wages, whose race for the prize was

just as free as those who have failed.

Why? Simply because they did not practice sobri-

ety, economy, industry, but forgot their

self-respect and their manhood. The

way to reasonable success is so free and

open now for all young men, and books

are so cheap, that they who do not suc-

ceed will not; and if they must on fam-

ilizing saloons instead of their patri-

ties, they will be poor always.

Canadians will not be comforted by

a rumor now current in Ottawa that

the negotiations proceeding in Washing-

ton respecting Behring sea will result in

the adoption of a close season. That was

the solution of the question which Sec-

retary Bayard and Lord Salisbury were

prepared to accept in 1888, but which the

Domestic government was shown by the

diplomatic correspondence, repudiated.

We trust that the state department will

succeed in settling this controversy on

these broader grounds which have been

outlined in these columns; but it is most

important that the question shall be

disposed of in some practical way before

the opening of the sealing season. Now

that a new corporation has secured the

Seal Island franchise for a term of years

the government is under pressing obliga-

tions to prevent the extermination of the

fur-seal by marauders in Behring Sea.

It seems that the truly cultured Bos-

ton woman never carries anything home

when shopping. Says one of them in

The Boston Transcript: "Once I had a

piece of tape sent home, and once I had

a tape-needle sent to my house." "It

doesn't so much matter from the dry

goods stores," said her friend. "You

are sending, any way; but, as true as my

life, I saw a woman here in this very

market, order one ounce of pepper and

minuties ago, and they had to get out a

wagon to send it to the next street

her. It was in the morning, it wouldn't

be so much matter; but to order home

to the afternoon one ounce of pepper—

I can't forget it! She had her muff,

too!"

A Boston Transcript observer discovered

Mr. Howell's old man Dr. Jones and his

two girls, Christine and Mela, in a

cheerful other evening. The natural

as millionaire was a couple for once, but

dutiful toward his daughters; the girl

who might have been Mrs. Howell's model

for Christine glanced restlessly about

as if looking for Boston, and said little,

but Mela Dr. Jones bubbled over with

Mela's child's own style of comment on

actors and on play. The climax of her

Mela-likeness was reached when she said

loudly between the fourth and fifth acts,

"Well, now, I like this play real well. I

never saw any of the plays that I liked

any better than this one. The story

works along so prettily."

A certain Young Men's Christian As-

sociation recently invited a gentleman to

deliver an address. He did so, and flatter-

ed himself that he made a good im-

pression on the audience, but was some-

what taken aback when the chairman at

the close of his address gave out the

hymn: "Art thou weary, art thou lan-

guid, art thou sore oppressed?"

In one respect the result of the Rhode

Island election is cheering. It is a tri-

umph for the new ballot law. Instead of

"disfranchising" voters, as the demo-

cratic organs alleged it would, it seems

to have had rather the opposite effect.

The vote in the state was larger than

ever before.

Frightened by their recent terrible ex-

perience, many Louisville people are

now hastening to insure their buildings

against tornadoes, and the company in

that city which makes a practice of in-

suring against wreck by storms is now

doing a profitable business.

It may be remarked that the demo-

cratic and mugwump papers are not do-

ing as much as cheering at the congress of

the three Americas as they were. They

have apparently learned a little prudence

of late.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave

their homes yesterday to call at their

druggists for a free trial package of

Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood

is bad, your liver and kidneys out of or-

der, if you are constipated and have

headache and an uneasy complexion,

don't fail to call on any druggist to-day

for a FREE sample of this grand remedy.

The ladies praise it. Everybody likes it.

LARGE-SIZE package 50 cents.

PAINTING OF THE HEART, NERVOUS-

NESS, trembling, nervous headache, cold

hands and feet, pain in the back, and

other forms of weakness are relieved by

Oster's Iron Pills, made especially for

the blood, nerves and complexion.

A COLUMN OF CRIMES.

A Mob of Angry Men Clamoring for the Life of a Murderer in North Dakota.

THE MEMORABLE IOWA HORROR TO BE CLEARED UP.

Standstill Developments Concerning the Noted Rainsberger Brothers—Other Criminal Matters.

MARTIN TOWN, Iowa, April 17.—The first tangible disclosure against Mary Rainsberger, the woman charged with the murder of Henry Johns, developed yesterday. Detective Burke, who arrested the pair in California, in an interview told a thrilling narrative of alleged conspiracy and intrigue which, if proven, would be a complete reversal of the sentiment against the Rainsbergs and make it hot for their enemies. Burke declared that the Rainsbergs troubles had their origin in a feud which sprang up many years ago between Henry Johns and A. A. Noyes, then and now a banker and large stock dealer at Steamboat Rock.

The breach widened and became bitter and cruel. Johns and the Rainsberger families were arrayed on one side and Noyes and many of his influential friends on the other. After the murder of Henry Johns, for which Noyes and Frank Rainsberger were charged with the crime, it was reported that Henry Johns, the brother-in-law, who had large means and unimpeachable character, could give evidence against his trial that would tend toward their acquittal.

Therefore, it is alleged, Noyes and other ringleaders of the vigilance committee, numbering hundreds, resolved to forever silence Johns and hired Marx and Noyes to do the deed. The trial of Noyes and a dozen other prominent citizens for the murder of Johns, and the excitement is becoming intense. The trial begins April 20.

CHARGED WITH A GRAVE CRIME.

E. L. Tracey Arrested for Murder in Chicago Last November.

WINNEBAGO, Neb., April 17.—A young man named E. L. Tracey has been arrested here for a murder committed in Chicago last November. He spent the winter on a ranch of his uncle in Ruby and came here nine days ago to work on the railroad.

Tracey is a railroad brakeman, 23 years old. Nov. 24 he went into the saloon and disreputable house of Charles Matthews, No. 535 South Clark street, Chicago, and asked to see his wife, who was an inmate of the place. After a brief talk with her they commenced to quarrel, and outsiders interfering, Tracey shot a man named Charles Wagner in the head, who died two weeks afterward from the wound.

PROSPECTS FOR A LYNCHING.

A Mob of Angry Men Clamoring for the Life of a Murderer.

REHOBOTH, N. D., April 17.—At noon yesterday at the county residence of O. P. Zier, Albert Zier entered the house of his brother and insisted that the latter's wife, wherupon O. P. Zier seized a double barreled fowling-piece and literally blew his brother's head off. Albert died almost instantly, and the brother was thrown into jail. A great crowd gathered at the jail at nightfall, and it is feared the murderer will be lynched before the dawn of another day. The Sheriff is powerless to withstand the mob and has no opportunity to split his prisoner away to a place of safety.

Has Three Wives, but Lives Alone.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 17.—William Delap, of this city, was arrested at Ottumwa on charges of having three wives and is now in jail here. Several years ago he was divorced from his first wife here and married Mrs. Whitaker, of Waterloo. Deserting her after three years, he married a third wife, whom he also deserted at Grinnell a few weeks ago, and returned to Burlington. He joined his first wife and the two fled to Ottumwa.

Registered Mail Fetched Murdered.

SANTA FE, Colo., April 17.—Some time between 7 and 8 1/2 a. m. yesterday a thorough registered mail pouch on a Santa Fe train was cut open and the valuable matter extracted. There is as yet no clue to the thief, neither do the postal authorities know the money value of the contents of the bag, but it is believed to be quite large.

Looking for Opium Smugglers.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SLAYER.

Quest Story of a Mystery Passenger Told by a Quebec Auctioneer.

Quebec, Mich., April 17.—Thomas Casey, a Quebec auctioneer, was in Detroit yesterday and told the following story: In June, 1865, the schooner Emma was loaded with oil at Montreal for Nassau. Among her cargo were several large trunks, consigned to W. B. Nassau, to be called for. The schooner was caught in a storm and wrecked. She was picked up by some Quebec sailors and the wreckage put into the Court of Admiralty, where it was ordered sold. Mr. Casey was the auctioneer.

When the seven trunks were brought to him he opened them and found them filled with theatrical wardrobes of all descriptions, jeweled earrings, rich velvet suits, manuscripts of plays, and a thousand and one little essentials for producing Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Casey sold the goods by the order of the court, receiving something like \$300. The money remained in his hands of the court, and no steps were taken to find J. Wilkes Booth, the owner, or the relatives of the owner, who was at that time supposed to have been lost in the schooner.

Mr. Casey investigated the case after part of the goods had been sold, but was unable to find any trace of the missing owner. He did not know the Booths, and, aside from the fact that some of the initials on the trunks were J. W. B., knew nothing of J. Wilkes Booth. Part of the goods he kept as there was no sale for them. He has now learned enough of J. Wilkes Booth and his action in 1865 to assure himself that the seven trunks found on the derelict were none other than those of Edwin Booth's brother.

From the marks on the trunks it is evident that J. Wilkes Booth hoped to escape from the United States to Nassau, there to claim his trunks, and, if necessary or possible, to resume his profession. One of the queer features of the story is that it should come out within two days of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day on which J. Wilkes Booth fired the fatal shot in the box at Ford's opera house in Washington. Mr. Casey called on Edwin Booth the latter was out, and he left a letter reciting the story.

COWHIDE BY A WOMAN.

Mary Lagrange Uses a Whip on the Phila of a Philadelphia School.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—The Mount Vernon public school house was yesterday afternoon the scene of an exciting incident, brought about by Mary Lagrange, cowhiding Janitor Reardon. The janitor's son John was the cause of the trouble. Yesterday morning the child appeared at school earlier than usual. Instead of waiting in the yard with the other boys he quietly entered the building and went to a corner in his room. John had offered his mother a cowhide for her own use and he knew that she was on the watch.

About an hour later Mrs. Lagrange appeared at the school with a heavy strap and demanded that her boy be sent out. She was violently angry, and the teachers refused to turn over the lad to her. The woman became very abusive. Janitor Reardon was called, and he tried to persuade her to go out, but she became furious. Reardon was compelled to eject the woman. Mary, who stood in front of the building, waving vengeance and shaking her fist in a threatening manner. In the afternoon while Reardon was directing the transfer of coal to the basement Mrs. Lagrange again appeared and seized the son as soon as he reached the side of the janitor she drew a cowhide from beneath her coat and gave him a couple of sharp cuts before he could get to the door. After considerable difficulty, during which the whip was applied very cruelly, he succeeded in grasping her by the arm. She was given in charge of a policeman and lodged in the Second district police station. To-day she was held in \$500 bail, but it is thought she is in no way improving her mind and condition will be made by a police surgeon.

MAY USE THE PRESS.

Capitol Says the Government is Considering the Newspaper Policy.

BARTON, April 17.—In the Landmark Chancellor Caprioli declared that when the recent changes were made in the ministry the government had seriously considered the matter of the use of the press. Since that time not a word from the chancellor had appeared in the newspapers. Regarding the foreign press, he said, the government would reserve itself the faculty of retaining newspapers to influence public opinion abroad, but limitations would be observed. In commenting on the speech made at the opening of the Prussian Diet by Chancellor Caprioli, the Vossische Zeitung says that notwithstanding the Chancellor's protest that the beginning of a new era is not to be expected, the elimination of party strife and the inheritance upon which Otto von Caprioli has entered appears to be the beginning of a new era.

The paper says that no party will oppose the government on matters of principle. The Deutsche Tagesblatt confesses that the Chancellor's unsatisfactory conduct in the matter of the press is a stain on the empire, and that he is a worthy successor of the statesman whose last thought was of Kaiser and Reich.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

The New Chicago Store

LACE CURTAINS in White and Cream at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair; worth 40 per cent. more than the selling price.

50 NEW PATTERNS in Genuine Imported French Satens at 25c a yd actual value 35 cents.

NEW TABLE LINENS in Cream, White and Turkey Red, at prices less than it costs to manufacture the goods.

200 LARGE HUCK TOWELS at 5c each.

BIG BARGAINS IN FLOWERS. Call and see this line and we will save you 50 per cent.

150 LINEN SHADES with Dado, patent springs, at 50c each; worth 75c.

LADIES FAST BLACK ribbed Vests at 35c.

\$1.00 KID GLOVES, 1000 PAIRS 68c.

Having had a large demand for these Gloves the past two weeks we have concluded to continue our sale.

FOR NEW SPRING STYLES IN

CLOTHING

Visit our establishment. New Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

100 pairs of Gent's English Cheviot Pants at \$3 per pair; worth \$5. This is the best value for the money ever shown in Janesville.

New Hats, Trunks and Valises.

500 pairs Silk Web Suspenders, every pair worth 75c, we will sell them this week at 25c a pair.

CHICAGO STORE.

M. L. ADLER, Manager.

WILLMANTIC SPOOL



SIX-CORD COTTON.

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

34 Union Square, New York City, Aug. 31st, 1889.

After a series of tests at our Elliptical factory, extending over a period of several months, we have decided to use the WILLMANTIC SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, believing it to be the best thread now in the market, and strongly recommend it to all agents, purchasers and users of the Singer Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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Easter Ties In rich and not gaudy colors.

At the Correct Place.

KNEFF & ALLEN.

NEW STYLES!

Arriving Every Day.

LATEST - STYLES

AND

OUR PRICES

ARE RIGHT.

If you never have before, give us a call.

J. L. FORD,

"THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR."

NEW CARPETS!

We wish to call your attention to our stock of carpets and ask you to see them during the spring. We show you the most carefully selected and best assorted stock in this city. Our strong point on carpets is in the selection of styles; and we can show you the richest effects of the season. Our new spring stock comprises:

- 65 Rolls Best Quality Ingrains.
- 28 Rolls Best Body Brussels.
- 12 Rolls Wilton Velvets.
- 24 Rolls Cotton Chain, 25 to 50c yd
- 23 Rolls Tapestry Brussels—Best Quality
- 16 Rolls Moquettes.

Make an elegant display of 168 rolls, valued at 10,500.00; all new and desirable stock. A complete line of

Matting, Linoleum, Stair Carpets

ETC. ON HAND.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Agents for "Cleanfast" and Burlington Fast Black" Hosiery.

CONTINUED.

Our Handkerchief Sale!

Has been such a Great Success we have decided to continue it for a short time.

New Line of CHAMBER SET











